HARRIS.

ice, Square-Dealing, LOTHIER, LOUIS BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

of the MERCHANT

fraternity seem to take excepour remarks in former adver-Now, we have only this av: We do not wish to take from the mouth of any per-"chasing the nimble six but we have no apologies to any remarks we have made by announce we are willing and to prove to anyone desirous of Tailor-Made Clothing. and Fit, are ahead of any of the ons of the merchant tailors! rge for good work and turn out f work inferior in tt, inferior in inferior in all points that go to nobby, well-fitting and goodsuit of clothes. Sorry, very sorry nen, to tread upon your corns. know we state the truth.

ag the novelties of this week's things especially " One a Black Diagonal Cheviot Patch Pockets-very We show them in Sacks and and if you want a neat suit it taking chances of bankrupting If you cannot do better than on Head" Cheviots. They are h to make your mouth water, and n't go astray if you buy one of

se Fine Overcoats we have men I last as long in our stock as does frost in sheel." People can readi reciate a good thing, and they find amining the stocks shown here in how far superior ours are to any are shown. Those English Box Strap Seams and Nobby Flan ne gs, are the "swell thing" just now must be seen to be appreciated. pave just received one hundred o by express.

would like to add a word about hildren's Clothing. A very large s of our sales has been on fine , leaving us over-stocked on cheap In order to get this stock to its er proportions we will for a week offer cuts in low-priced goods. W a few Specialties, which will be

led up at once, so take hold: Pairs Children's Pants, Suits Children's Clothing, Suits Children's Clothing, Suits Children's Clothing.

ot an article shown can be purchased where for anything like the price.

HARRIS The One-Price Clothier ST. LOUIS BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

Customs Which Regulate the Making of House and Senate Committees.

The American Method of Legislation and How It Differs From Other Nations.

Talk of a New Committee With Mr. Carter as Chairman—Russell Yields

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- [Special.]-There are several interesting customs connected with the opening of a congress that have nearly the force of law, so ancient and well established are they. They may properly be said to belong to the great body of unwritten law incident as well to republics where the people govern themselves by constitutions and written compacts as to monarchies where precedents coming down from time immemorial are respected and obeyed. These customs are really little known or understood by the people at large, and they have in some cases a great importance in their effect on legislation. The ittle inland town of metropolitan ambi tion hardly realizes that the improvement of its important waterway or the mainte nance of its land office or pension agency or revenue collectorship depends on a process very much like "going to the head" in a district school spelling class. Yet that is

Legislation by committee is a peculiar institution. It is not known in the English parliament. It is distinctly an American custom as much as town meetin' There are in the senate fifty-three committees and in the house sixty. The senate committees are like the senate itself, continuing bodies-that is there is never a time when the committee is not in existence. In the house there are no committees at the begining of each congress until a speaker begining of each congress until a speaker has been elected and had time to make up his committees. In the senate the committees are ready to go to work the first day of the session if necessary. A committee in either house or senate is a little congress of itself. It has its chairman whose powers in the committee room are quite as autocratic as far as they go as are those of the speaker of the house or the president of the cratic as far as they go as are those of the speaker of the house or the president of the senate. Everything is done with complete respect to form. Bills are introduced, taken up, discussed, voted on with perfect regard to the rules of the committee. There is a clerk who, in most committees, is a very important person. He does for the committee what the clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate with their staff of helpers do for those bodies. The consideration of a bill in the committee is more eration of a bill in the committee is more often of greater importance than its treat-ment in the house. The committee in either end of the capitol is a thing of power

nd it feels its dignity. The way committees are made up is peculiar and interesting. In the senate it is al a matter of progression by priority. The oldest member of a committee as a rule is his term expires the man next below him or the list of members becomes chairman. His right to the chairmanship is as strong as if a law were passed making it his inalienable possession. He can, of course, relinquish it to the man next below him, and it is anther custom that if he already has a chairmanship on some other committee, he must choose which he will keep. New senators go to the tail end of the various committees. Changes soon bring them on top, While the senate has been so evenly divided between the two parties there have been chairmanhips enough to go around and more. Eight emocratic senators are chairmen of com-

Something of the same procession holds true in the house committees. Members stay on their respective committees, members stay on their respective committees, and gradually rise to be chairmen. Here, however, political ambition cuts athwart the custom and leads sometimes to manifold changes and exceptions. The speaker has his friends to honor and advance and strong men in the party in power make combinations that he must respect. For weeks the speaker and his clerk keep a blotter to receive all sorts of requests and advice in regard to committee positions. A there were a location of the committee positions. of requests and advice in regard of chamber tee positions. A thorough classification and digest is made of these suggestions, and with his own intimate knowledge of the fit-ness of the applicants the speaker is able to do his task with a close approximation to general satisfaction. The average house eneral satisfaction. The average house member seldom serves on less than three mmittees. Most senators are on seven mmittees.

And all this is custom. There is no law to govern the making of committees, none requiring committees at all. Legislation by committee is something for which there is no sanction in black and white. It is simply because our forefathers appointed committees to petition and remonstrate in the times of George the Third, that we have our laws made nowadays by committees in congress. This congress could abolish committees altogether if it pleased to do so, Neither house has any power over the subject beyond its own doors. There is no limit to their power over it so far es the conduct of each is concerned. The house can have 400 committees all with chairmen having clerks drawing \$5,000 a year.

As a rule committees do their work well It is a republican system. Fair play rules and any good measure will get full consid-eration. Its friends can talk to the comeration. Its friends can talk to the com-mittees as long as they can afford to stay in Washington and pay board bills—some-times longer. The worst enemy of good legislation lies in the custom, which is truly American, of letting everybody ask what he wants. There were 15,600 bills introduced in the last congress. To pass all of them not less than eight should have been disposed of in each working day of the two sessions. There ought to be a rule of the house at least that bills may be intooduced only by committee. There should be in one of the executive departments a bureau of claims to receive testimony and refer bills

for claims to congress.

In the senate the caucus of the majority, s held in secret, determines all matters per is held in secret, determines an inatters per-taing to committees and makes all changes in the rules. In the house the question comes up at the opening of each congress on the adoption of the rules of the precedon the adoption of the rules of the preceding house which adopted the rules of its predecessor and so on. There was a time when the house had no rules—simply a little book containing the rulings of the chair on disputed points of procedure. Now there is a big lot of rules handed down, modified and increased by each house for fifty years past.

fixed for them. There are three classes of senators. One-third of the senate goes out senators. One-third of the senate goes out every two years. With seventy-six senators the classes have not been equal. There are twenty five in each of two and twenty-six in the third. With eighty-four there will be just twenty-eight senators in each class. Two of the senators from the new states will enter the six year class, three will enter the four year class and two the two year class. As there will be no other means of settling the question the caucus of the republican senators will have to work out a plan to decide who shall have the various terms. Then the matter will be attended to in secret session of the senate. As there terms. Then the matter will be attended to in secret session of the senate. As there is but one way out of it probably eight names will go into a hat and Uncle Issae Bassett will look behind him and draw first two names for the six year terms, then three for each of the other classes. If he should happen to draw both senators from one state for six year terms, his second one—or both, as agreed—will have to go back into the hat and be drawn over again. The preferences made by the legislatures in electing one man ahead of another will have to give way a little down here.

There is talk about making a new committee in the house devoted to irrigation. Should this be done it would be quite the thing to put Congressman Carter at the head of it. It would be an appropriate thing to look to Montana for the head of thing to look to Montana for the head of this committee, for in the reports by Nimmo and Hinton it is shown that her people have a greater interest in the problem than almost any other state. I had a long talk with Nimmo I remember when he came back three or four years ago from an extended journey all over the west, where he went to write up the cattle industry for the bureau of statistics, of which he was the chief for several years. "All that Mouse river country," he said, "and the northern belt of Montana is a region where I would like to live. If I were a boy again I should go there. I believe there is no field where the capitalist can make so much more today as in nerthern Montana reclaiming the land by irrigation. When railroads reach that section it will not be long before canals and systems of irrrigation will follow. and systems of irrrigation will follow. Take it midway between the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific, it is as fine a country as man ever saw. All it needs is man himself, irrigation and railroads."

Prince Russell had to back water on the Philadelphia surveyorship. The Pennsylvania senators were too much for him. His friend Walters is still a private citizen, but Russell has exacted a promise from his great-grand-father's grand-son that his old college chum shall have something sweet and consoling a little later. Pennsylvania has very few diplomatic jobs and Walters is now looking over the state department register to see if there is anything available that he wants.

MADE RICH BY A LASHING.

Guatemalan Millionære Started on the Road to Wealth,

John James Mago, a quiet, middle-aged well-dressed man, is now staying here a few days waiting for the Mexican steamer to sail, writes a San Francisco correspondent of the Globe-Democrat. He looks prosaic, but his career is as romantic as that of Monte Cristo, Mago is now a Gustemalan millionaire, who lives for nine months of the year at Paris. Fifteen years ago he was a poor English collector of insect - in Guatemala, and also acted as British vice consul at San Jose. One day Cammandante Gonzales ordered Mago to appear before him. Mago sent word he would come in a short time. This incensed the commandante. who was ugly with drink, and he sent a file of soldiers after Mago, and when the bug collector appeared ordered seventy-five lashes laid on his bare back. This was done thoroughly, and when finished Gonzales shouted: "Give him twenty-five more for luck."When Mago recovered, which was only after careful nursing, and his back was badly cut up, he made formal complaint to the British government. The result was Gaute mala was ordered to punish Gonzales and to pay Mago \$500 for every lash he received In default of this English cruisers would shell San Jose and other coast cities, Gaute-mala readily punished Gonzales, but tried hard to evade paying \$50,000 to Mago. The British, however, were inexorable, and the British, however, were inexorable, and the poor bug collector was made a rich man in one day. As he had more coin than any one in the country then, President Barrios entered into partnership with him. Mago became one of the largest coffee planters, and also secured the exclusive franchise for building docks along the ports. No one can land on or leave one of these docks without paying \$2 toll to Mago, while he also levies a tax on all freight. He also owns valuable mines and tracts of timber. His fortune is estimated at \$5,000,000, all His fortune is estimated at \$5,000,000, all due to 100 lashes on his back.

THE HORSE IN BATTLE.

He Understands Everything That Is Going On and Has No Fear.

An officer of experience, writing in the Court Record on the behavior of horses in battle, says: "When it comes to battle a horse seems to know everything that is going on; but he does his duty nobly and seems to be in his element. He enters into the spirit of a battle like a human being. He shows no fear of death, and it is singular that if his mate is shot down he will turn to look at him and seem pleased.

to look at him and seem pleased.

"A horse in my battery was once struck by a piece of shell, which split his skull, so that one side was loose. The driver turned him loose, but he walked up by the side of the gun and watched the firing, and when a shot was fired would look away in the direct of the grown was in the select of tion of the enemy, as if to see the effect of the shot. When a shell would burst near by he would calmly turn and look at it. When he saw his own team going back for ammu-nition he ran back to his own place and gal-loped back to the caisson with the rest When the lieutenant pushed him aside to put in another horse he looked at the other one sorrowfully while he was being har eased up, and when he seemed to realize at there was no further use for him he lay down and died. The lieutenant strongly asserted that he died of a broken heart."

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Terrible Explosion of Glycerine Near Oil City, Pa.

OIL CITY. Pa., Dec. 1 .- An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred in the suburbs yesterday afternoon, in which two brothers named Fisher-James and Charles-and Ed Horstman were killed. Five tons of glycerine owned by the torpedo company, were being unloaded from a boat and placed in the magazine. While the men were away the boys were seen approaching in a boat, and it is supposed that in some manner they caused the accident. The shock was tremendous. Farm houses and barns near by Now there is a big lot of rules handed down, modified and increased by each house for fifty years past.

The Montana senators, when they get here, will find the question of priority all

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The Fifty-first con-

the Important Measures to C Before the Lawmakers

to the entire day being occupied in the organization of the new house of representatives, the president's message will not be sent to congress until Tuesday. The annual report of the secretary of the treasury will be transmitted Wednesday at noon. The coming congress will have brought to its attention a number of matters upon which the public has become well informed by reason of previous discussions. Among them are the Blair educational bill, bills to forfeit land grants, general and special, to declare trusts unlawful, the dependent pension bill, bills to repeal the civil service and oleomargarine tax laws, and various measures relating to the tariff, internal revenue and general financial systems. There will also be presented to the senate the results of the investigations during the recess by several committees upon the dressed beef business, the subject of irrigating arid lands, the relation of the Canadian Pacific railroad to the inter state commerce law, and the commercial relations existing between the United States and Canada, including the Alaskan seal fisheries. The silver question will speedily come up in some shape. The triparte treaty with Great Britain and Germany respect ing the control and direction of affairs in Samoa is the principal topic to be discussed under the head of foreign affairs, also the proposed scheme to promote commercial union with Canada with a view to its ulti mate anexation, and the settlement of the Mexican and Alaskan borders by the ap Mex.can and Alaskan borders by the appointment of commissions, or by treaty.

The house of representatives will present a decided change in political complexion as compared with its predecessors. Besides the addition of five representatives from the new states to the roll, extensive changes have resulted from the last elections. Out of a total of 330 members only 199 occupied seats in the last congress, and the demototal of 330 members only 139 occupied seats in the last congress, and the democratic majority of twelve in the Fiftieth congress has been reduced by a republican majority of eight, as shown by an unofficial list prepared by the clerk. In view of the proposed modification of the rules it is probable the old rules of the last house will be accepted for a week or ten days, thus giving the committee on rules an opportunity to formulate a new code. It is not likely, however, the code will be radically different from the old code, so far as restricting the power of the minority is concerned. Some modifications will undoubtedly be attempted in order to prevent a cerned. Some modifications will undoubt-edly be attempted in order to prevent a small minority (for instance, one-fifth of the members present, who may now compel the roll to be called ad libitum upon filibustering motions) from controlling a very large ma-jority. Following numerous precedents the hone will probably not premit the injority. Following numerous precedences the house will probably not permit the in-troduction of bills for printing and reference to appropriate committees when ap-pointed, and of these bills and resolutions new and old, there are a vast number now

OHIO'S NEXT SENATOR.

Plenty of Good Demecratic Aspirants

The senatorial contest in Ohio, already at of the public mind, poverty seems to be the best recommendation in the candidates, says a Columbus, Ohio, dispatch. A senseless hue and cry has gone out that no man who is comfortably well fixed should presume to be a candidate. This determina tion is reached through a process of reason ing something like this: Senator Payne was a rich man, and it was charged that he bought his election; therefore any other rich man, if elected, will have the same charge to meet.

But there is also a feeling that a rich man is not necessarily a bad man. The fact of the matter is, that there is no man now seriously thinking of being candidate for the seat in the United States senate which Senator Payne will vacate in 1831 who is not a compara tively rich man, and Brice has several millions; Thomas has a million at least—proba bly several of them. Charles W. Baker, who now looms up as a formidable candidate, with the influence of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, at his back, is werth well up toward half a million, while Thomas E. Powell, probably the next most likely candidate, is rated at about the same figure. John A. McMahon himself, who is pushed forward by those who have raised the cry against "millionies". the cry against "millionaires" as a sentative of brains and ability, is the fortu nate possessor of property that runs up into the hundreds of thousands—the fruits of successful law practice well invested.

It will therefore be seen that if the polidates it will exclude some of the brainie and best of them. Brice and Thomas an Baker and McMahon are not mere "money oags." While all are more or less wealthy hey are all men of genius and scholarly at ainments. Mr. Brice is a graduate of the old Miami university, the same institution that gave President Harrison his higher ed with Secretary Noble, of Mr. Harrison's cabinet. He twice enlisted in the war of the rebellion, the first time with the Eighty sixth O. V. I. and the second time with the One Hundred and Eight regiment. So he is a soldier, a scholar, a lawyer and a shrewd business man. John A. McMahon is an ex-congressman and is regarded by meany as the above here there.

and is regarded by many as the ablest law-yer to-day at the Ohio bar.

Charles W. Baker is known throughout
Ohio and adjoining states as one of the most
eloquent and able of the younger lawyers
of the Cincinnati bar. He is a scholarly
centleman and certainly by no speed. centleman and certainly by no means

John H. Thomas is a plain business man, but he has ability that fits him to do good service for Ohio in the upper house of con-gress. He has a reputation for honesty and fair dealing that has proved paying capital to him, and in his own city of Springfield his name is a synonym for honesty and in-

England and the Alaska Fisheries,

London, Dec. 1 .- The Times is devoting a good deal of space lately to agitating the Alaska seal fishery question. The government is urged not to acquiesce in a policy on the part of the United States which will be completely exclude British interests from the benefits of the sealeries. The claim of the water solely, is elaborately contradicted by the Times, the old stock arguments being brought forward in strong array, Lord Salisbury does not show any evidence of de-siring to respond to the question.

NETTLETON IS TO BLAME.

The Loss of Life in the Tribune gress assembles at noon to-morrow. Owing Building Fire Due to One Man's Neglect.

> Only One Fire Escape Provided, Despite Strenuous Exertions to Secure Another

> Seven Victims Identified, but the Fear Expressed That Many More Have Perished.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1 .- Four blackened walls, towering up above a towering, steaming, smouldering mass of machinery, brick and building debris, is all that remains of the eight-story brick Tribune building, in which, until to-day, had been printed three daily and a weekly newspaper, and where was located a number of offices. All today a constantly changing and ever-increasing crowd of sightseers has thronged the streets. watching the efforts of the firemen to subdue entirely the flames, which they brought under control about 2 o'clock this morning.

The building has been considered dangerous for some time, its loose construction permitting heavy machinery to jar the whole building. There was but one fire escape, and it was at the end of the building where the fire raged the fiercest, The single stairway was spiral, narrow and dark, and wound around the elevator shaft. Three years ago adequate fire protection of the building was considerably agitated, the matter had been taken up by the Trades and Labor assemblies, and carried finally to the city officials, an attempt being made to have the building properly protected or condemned, but nothing came of it. For some time the Union League club, where the fire started, has not been used and its origin is a mystery. The room is close to the elevator shaft and the breaking of the window in the effort to extinguish the flames gave a draft which quickly carried the fire to the elevator and cut off the es cape of those who had delayed. A few broke through the stifling smoke and scorching flames, but others sought escape elsewhere. Being at the south end of the building, while the solitary fire escape was at the north end, the printers were cut off. A number of them climbed out of the windows and clung to the ledges, out of the windows and clung to the ledges, waiting for help, which in several cases came too late. Their piteous cries attracted the attention of the firemen and a number of them were saved, while others fell off the ledges or dropped from the telegraph and telephone wires, down which they tried to escape. The sight of the suffering, burning, struggling men brought tears to the eyes of the bravest.

One of the most pathetic incidents was

eyes of the bravest.

One of the most pathetic incidents was the attempt of James Igoe to escape. He got clear of the building and was gradually working his way along the eves to safety, while the crowd below anxiously watched his brave attempt to save to his wife and four little ones their bread, but his strength failed and a groan went u from the crowd as he was seen to slip an fall to the roof of the boiler bouse, receiving taken to a drug store, but died in care of his family.

Seven bodies were found last night, all of which have been identified. They were: Milton Pickett, assistant city editor of the Pioneer Press; James F. Igoe, Associated Press operator; Walter E. Miles, night agent of the Associated Press; Professor Olson, president of the South Dakota university W. H. Millman, commercial editor of Tribune; Jerry Jenkinson and Robert Cutcheon, compositors. Others are known to to be in the building, but how many is un known. Two men who could not be ident: fied were seen to shoot themselves befor the flames reached them, and to-day th body of a man caught in the ruins is in plain view from Fourth street. It is believed the number of victims will reach twenty and perhaps twenty-five, but until the debra ools off, positive information cannot be of

The last man of the Tribune editoria staff to leave the building was Managing Editor Williams, He was badly burned about the head and hands. Mr. Williams give the following statement of how several of those named above lost their lives: Miles and Millman, together with a number of printers, started down the fire escape. A blast of hot smoke and flame struck Mill-man and he lost his hold and fell, knocking Miles off. Both fell to the sixth floor, where they struck and knocked off Pickett and Prof. Olson. The four men in falling struck against the lowest platform of the escape, and bounded away from the buildng and were dead when they struck the ground. When Williams started down the ladder the fire was burning his hair and hands, and he narrowly escaped the fate of those who preceded him. The printers on the ladder escaped with slight burns. Igoe and Jenkinson sought to escape by the wires and McCutcheon jumped from a window ledge for the extension ladder, but his hands slipped and he fell to the pavement A net was stretched to catch him, but he was too heavy for it, and striking the ground was fatally injured. So far as learned nine of those in the building were quite seriously burned or bruised in escaping, but it is not thought their injuries are Minneapolis Typographical union, No

42, met this afternoon and adopted resolu-tions, stating the records of the Tribune and Journal chapels show committees had and Journal chapers show committees that been repeatedly appointed to comfer with A. B. Nettleton, who at the time had charge of the building, and begged him to furnish proper means of escape in case of fire. This he refused to do. The case was taken up by the Trades and Labor assembly, and a committee of that body labored loss and carried with Nettleton but all long and earnestly with Nettleton, but all efforts failed. The position in which the only fire escape on the building was placed rendered it practically useless, and a prom inent member of the fire department has said he had been trying for three months to have an additional fire escape placed on the building. We most severely condemn those whose duty it was to place a sufficient number of fire escapes on the Tribune building, for not so doing and in our judgement this is a proper subject for the coroner to carefully and fully investigate, and place the blame where it belongs.

Anton I. Dahl, a bookbinder, was on one of the upper story floors, and is believed to ong and earnestly with Nettleton, but a

of the upper story floors, and is believed to be among the lost. The elevator man who made three trips after the fire broke out says he saw a man come from an office and try to escape, but a sheet of flame struck him, and the unfortunate fellow drew a revolver and shot himself. It is thought this was Dahl. Chief Stetson, of the fire department, laid the blame for the loss of life to the lack of fire escapes. He said the depart-

ment did all possible to save lives. The elevator man, whose brave attempts to bring down the occupants of the upper floors while the elevator shaft was on fire,

floors while the elevator shaft was on fire, has been generally commended. He says he thinks there were several people on the eighth floor when escape was cut off. He took a couple of women up in the elevator a few minutes before the fire broke out and says they did not come down again. The financial losses by the fire has been considerably reduced from last night's estimates, and it is thought the loss will not exceed \$350,000.

It is now positively known that Debl. the

It is now positively known that Dahl, the bookbinder, was not the man who shot himself in the hall, he having turned up safe and well. Who the two suicides were is unknown. There are no more printers in the ruins, everyone's card being accounted for. There is a bare possibility that some printers had gone to work without having

turned in their cards, but this is doubted. Several employes of a Swedish paper, which was published on the eighth floor, were in the habit of sleeping in the building, and nothing has been heard of them; also some law students. law students slept in offices in the building and some of them may be among the lost. To-morrow's search is all that can decide this matter, and it will also settle the question whether the two women taken up in the elevator just before the fire were among

the victims.

Gen. Nettleton issued a card to-night in which he denies any connection with the burned Tribune building for two years past, and says while he was in charge of it, no person or occupants ever requested him to better the facilities for escape in case of fire. He explains the visit of the representatives of the Trades and Labor vesembly, with when he was cover the reserves. with whom he went over the measures for protection, and thought they were fully sat-isfied about the matter.

THEY KNOW CARTER.

The Member From Montana Not Noted

Washington, Dec. 1 .- [Special.] - The new state delegations are figuring on the places they will get on the committees of the house. Carter, of Montana, has an idea that he should be given a place on mines and mining, and although it is said that Reed has made no pledges, it is more than probable that he recognizes the desire of the Montana man and will gratify it. Mr. Carter intends to give considerable attention to mining legislation this winter, and will want to be on that committee to look after such bills as are introduced, and also to see that his own measures are taken care of. Carter is ambitious and will be willing to serve on other committees, and if he sees anything he wants particularly he will not hesitate to ask for it.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

Nineteen Lives Lost by Shipwreck Disas

San Francisco, Pec. 1-The steamship Gaelic, which arrived from China and Japan to-day, brings news that the American ship Cheesebrough was wrecked Oct. 30, by running on a rock, and nineteen of the crew drowned The vessel was bound from Ho-kodate to San Francisco. Four of the crew

kodate to San Francisco. Four of the crew were saved.

The most violent typhoon known here in many years swept over the island of Sado Oct. 21. Fifty houses and as many beats were destroyed. Oct. 26, at Kaulda Machi, in Nugata, the prefecture and three-fourths of the village were de-stroyed by fire. Three children and 183 houses were destroyed. The Misemono at Sanni Chimat collapsed and a number of at Sanni Chimat collapsed and a number of placed at between twenty and twenty-nine

LAST CENSUS OF GREECE.

Increase in the Population Shows an Err of Unusual Prosperity.

n the 16th ult., contains a preliminary statement of the population of the king dom of Greece enumerated at the recent census in February last. It appears that the population amounted to 2,187,208 per sons, showing an increase of 218,925; or rather more than 11 per cent upon the number enumerated at the previous census in 1879. The increase of the population of England and Wales between the census in 1871 and 1881 did not much exceed 14 per cent; so the recorded increase during the cent; so the recorded increase during the past ten years in Greece may be accepted as evidence of prosperity and progress, as well as a satisfactory excess of births over deaths. The largest proportional increase of population was shown in Attica and Botin, Etolia and Acarnania, Achaia and Elide and Triccals. On the other hand, an actual decline of population occurred in Ar cadia, Clyclades, Cephalona and Zante In one respect the Greek population stands out in strong contrast to that of al most every other European country, inas much as the number of males exceeds tha of females. At the recent Greek census the proportion of males was 107.6 to 100 of fe-males. It is well known that the females considerably exceed the males in almost every other European country. At the last English census in 1881 the sex proportion was 105.5 females to 100 males. This excess of males in the Greek population is not susceptible of satisfactory explanation without more complete vital statistics than are issued by this country. There is little reason to doubt that males are more numer ons than females at birth, and the propor ous than remaies at birth, and the proportion of emigrants and of colonists who leave the shores of Greece is probably comparatively small, which tends to prevent the excess of females thus caused in most other European countries. It would, however, be very interesting to know whether the excess of males in Greece is in any degree due to exceptional sex-mortality. Excess of mortality among males, compared with that of females, is almost invariable. If the mor-tality of females in Greece exceeds or is equal to that of males, such an unusual fact would help to explain the excess of males in the population

Honeycutt has received information that three Santa Fe train robbers have been captured in Oklahoma City, I. T. The arrest of these parties makes almost a clean sweep of the entire party, with those now under arrest. Several are well known in Gaines-

Interesting Synopsis of the Work of the Department in Charge of Secretary Noble.

The Importance to the Country of a Proper Utilization of the Arid Lands.

Recommendations on the Subject of Mineral Lands in Railroad Grants-The Pension Bureau.

Washington, Dec. 1.-Secretary Noble, in his annual report, says the total number of agricultural patents issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, was 70,141. Durng the first eleven months of that year there were issued of said total 53,618 patents, being a monthly average of 4,874, while during the month of June of said year, there were issued 16,523 patents. Notwithstanding the reduction of clerical force during the months of July and August, of the present year, by leaves of absence to which the clerks are entitled, sickness, and other causes usually occurring and unavoidable in these months of the year, agricultural patents were issued as follows: July, 7,423; August, 9,480. Adding to these the issue of June last, as above given, 16,523, we have the total for three months of 33,426, or an average of 11,142

months of 33,426, or an average of 11,142 per month.

During the year the following patents, in addition to agricultural, were issued:

Mineral patents, 913; coal patents, 155, covering 17,036 acres; railroad lands, covering 259,721 acres; state selections under educational grants, covering 132,350 acres; Indian and miscellaneous patents, 159,390 acres, making a grand total of 12,784,715 acres. The final entries made during the year covered 9,088,593,15 acres; the original entries selections, 4,514,570,10 acres. The total amount of cash sales amounted to \$8,378,410,40. The number of final entries disposed of during the year reached 80,000.

There remained pending in the office on the 30th of June, 1889, 180,618 final entries of all classes; of original entries of all classes then pending 353,384. Railroad selections undisposed of, 29,444,251,64 acres (an increase over the amount pending at the beginning of the year of 4,014,385,53 acres). The cash receipts of the year, from all sources, were \$9,685,301,34, a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$3,861,236.68. This decrease, the commissioner explains, was due mainly to the falling off in cash entries.

On the subject of irrigation the secretary

plains, was due mainly to the falling off in cash entries.

On the subject of irrigation the secretary says: "The act approved March 2, 1889, making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1800, makes an appropriation of \$250,000 for investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation. In conformity with the provisions of the above acts, the director of the geological survey has notified the secretary of the interior of the selection of sites for reservoir purposes, situated in the following states and territories: California, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana and New Mexico. These selections have been approved by the depart nent.

"There is certainly no object that should be more earnestly considered than this cause in which the national government has already invested so much money and to which it has demanded so much attention

"But it is apparent that in those states and territories where irrigation must be resorted to and where the same stream runs through The Official Gazette, published in Athens to and where the same stream runs through different states or different territories, un-less some control is kept by the national government, the stream may be exhausted or greatly depleted by those nearest its source, and that those below, who have al-ready made every preparation and calcula-tion dependent on the particular water sup-ply, may be brought to great loss, if not destitution."

MINERAL LANDS IN RAILROAD GRANTS. On the question of his road grants, the secretary says: On the question of mineral lands in rail-

road grants, the sen suspended in the office, "There have been suspended in the office, lists of railroad selections involving some lists of railroad selections involving some the question whether lists of railroad selections involving some 5.551,207 acres, upon the question whether the company shall be required to furnish any mineral affidavits or not. The question presents itself in regard to the mineral lands lying within the grant of the railroads running through mineral belts, and which would otherwise than because of their mineral character be included within the railroad grants. The act of congress absolutely and unqualifiedly reserves all mineral lands from the railroad grants made to the most extended and important railroads of our country, and this reservation affects the claim of such a road as the Northern Pacific to a great part of its land subsidy. It also to a great part of its land subsidy. It also affects to a very considerable degree the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific roads, what are mineral lands at this time the roads are claiming their grants is, indeed, a difficult and most important
matter. Originally it was left to the company to make affidavit in a form adopted by
my predecessors and by them deemed sufficient for a long while, but by which it was
not made necessary for the officer their not made necessary for the officer taking the oath to swear to his actual knowledge that the land was not mineral.

that the land was not mineral.

"Many of the selections made by the railroads under their grants were supported by
such affidavit, but upon the same coming
before the commissioner of the general land
office he demanded that a further affidavit
should be made, the same as required from
settlers on homestead claims, whereby actual
knowledge of the fact that the same "as
not mineral land was required to be sworn
to. This the railroad companies have failed to. This the railroad companies have failed to do, insisting that their claims, made un-der the regulations at the factors. Three More Robbers Caught.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Dec. 1.—City Marshal Honeycut has received information that hree Santa Fe train robbers have been captured in Oblahese City I. T. The second in the subject. On the other hand it is to be noted that the additional affiditional affid noted that the additional affidavit required since the selections were claimed on the other, stands the absolute reservation of the law and the right of the people to enjoy these mineral lands, if such indeed arrest. Several are well known in Gainesville. The entire gang will be taken to Purcell, Indian territory, and have a preliminary hearing before the United States commission to-morrow.

To Compete with Liebig.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—George Broughon, one of Chicago's prominent meat packers, said to-night that he had disposed of all his pecuniary interests in Chicago and will sail from New York soon for Buenos Ayres for the purpose of establishing a monster meat packing and beef extract concern to compete with Liebig's enormous works in the Argentine Republic. Broughon will act as manager of the business for an English syndicate of capitalists. He has arranged for a large force of skilled American employes.